C2175-1

**********ALL FOR STATE SAMPLE
CH IFOBES520C089CPS 002
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION
STAT REF INDEX STE 800 28
4520 EAST-WEST HWY STA
BETHESDA MD 20814

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education

August 7, 1985 • $1.75
Volume XXX, Number 23

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Liberal-arts colleges dominate a list of institutions with the highest percentage of graduates who have gone on to earn Ph.D.'s. Story and listing on Page 3.

A submersible vessel has allowed scientists to probe some of the deepest regions of Lake Superior. Story on Page 5.

Historians of science have "failed utterly" in their attempt to explain science to laymen, Thomas Kuhn told the International Congress of History of Science. Story on Page 7.

Colleges should play a major role in helping high-school dropouts, says the Education Commission of the States. Story on Page 14.

Congress has approved a bill that could provide the largest increase in Defense Department support for university research in more than 20 years. Story on Page 17.

A long-running controversy over federal aid for "developing institutions" has erupted again on Capitol Hill. Story on Page 17.

Scholarship programs created by many states to lure young people into schoolteaching are not working very well, the College Board has told a Congressional subcommittee. Story on Page 17.

Major changes in the N.C.A.A.'s controversial new academic standards for freshman athletes now appear unlikely. Story on Page 22.

Students in Poland have condemned amendments to the country's higher-education laws passed by parliament last month. Story on Page 23.

Policies that force academic employees in most Canadian provinces to retire at age 65 are facing legal challenges. Story on Page 23.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	22
Bulletin Board	29-55
Calendar of Events	27-28
Deadlines	28
Deaths	27
Gazette	26-27
Grants	27
International News	23-24
Letters	25
Philanthropy	10-13
Scholarship	5-9
Washington News	17-21

'WE'VE GONE FULL CIRCLE'

Social, Financial Barriers Blamed for Curbing Blacks' Access to College

By GAYNELLE EVANS

Black students, who enrolled in college in dramatically increasing numbers during the 1970's, are now finding their access to higher education limited by a conjunction of social, financial, and political barriers.

"We've gone full circle," says George A. Jackson, director of minority-student affairs at Iowa State University. "The pendulum is now swinging back the other way."

While the proportion of black 18- to 24-year-olds graduating from high school has never been higher, the proportion of black high-school graduates enrolling in colleges has declined steadily in recent years—from 34 per cent in 1976 to 30 per cent in 1979, and to 27 per cent in 1983, according to figures compiled by the population division of the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1983, approximately 500,000 more black students graduated from high school than in 1976, but 8,000 fewer black students were enrolled in college than in the earlier year.

A Combination of Factors

Observers and recent reports on access to higher education suggest that the drop in the proportion of black students enrolled in college can be attributed to a combination of demographic, economic, social, and political circumstances. Among them:

► The amount of federal student aid available has fluctuated, and limitations have been placed on who can apply for aid, even as college tuitions have increased substantially.

► Many colleges have cut back or eliminated specialized services offered to black students, such as recruiting programs, remedial courses, and counseling.

► Many black students have apparently become less interested in going to college because they no longer believe that higher education will help them get high-paying jobs.

► Colleges' efforts to tighten standards—both for admissions and for academic performance of undergraduates—are disproportionately affecting black stu-

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Homosexual Groups at Georgetown U. Get Court Backing

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER
WASHINGTON

A three-judge panel of the District of Columbia's Court of Appeals last week reversed a trial court's ruling and ordered Georgetown University to grant official recognition to two organizations for homosexual students.

The judges, citing the Supreme Court's 1983 decision in *Bob Jones University* v. *United States*, ruled that the District's 1977 Human Rights Act established an "overriding governmental interest" in ending discrimination against homosexuals that is strong enough to justify some infringement on the Roman Catholic university's religious freedom. Georgetown had argued that granting recognition to the two groups might be interpreted as an en-

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Black Students Have Become a Prime Target During South Africa's State of Emergency

By HELEN ZILLE
CAPE TOWN

South Africa's black students—along with union leaders and clergymen—have borne the brunt of police action during the state of emergency proclaimed by President Pieter W. Botha on July 21.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee, an organization that monitors detentions and supports detainees and their families, has reported that students and other young people constitute a clearly identifiable target group against whom the crackdown is aimed.

Many more secondary-school students than university students have been detained during the emergency, as well as in the past year, which has been marked by sporadic student unrest and almost continuous boycotts of classes in some areas. The boycotts have expanded since the declaration of a state of emergency.

In contrast, most university campuses have been calm in recent weeks, although students boycotted classes at the University of the Western Cape, a "colored" institution, and students at white English-language campuses discussed how they should respond to the state of emergency.

By last week, at least 1,259 people had been detained under the emergency regulations, and the death toll rose daily as police

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

Governors Weigh Role of the States in Reform Efforts

But many say they don't want to dictate change to campuses

By SCOTT JASCHIK
PHILADELPHIA

Governors and other top state politicians are giving increased attention to college and university reforms, including improvements in undergraduate education and possible changes in the tenure system.

At the same time, many officials acknowledge that state governments must proceed carefully in higher education, lest they interfere in academic matters best left to the institutions themselves.

"Within the past year, many governors and legislators began to address issues related to admissions standards, remedial programs, testing, governance, and finance," Gov. Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey told the annual meeting of the Education Commission of the States here. "All can be traced to a growing public demand for colleges and universities to do a better job.

"The challenge for us is to find ways to stimulate and channel this growing renewal effort, to insure that the broader public purposes that transcend any single campus are fulfilled—and to make sure that state action does not stifle the very creativity we would inspire."

Interim Report Planned for January

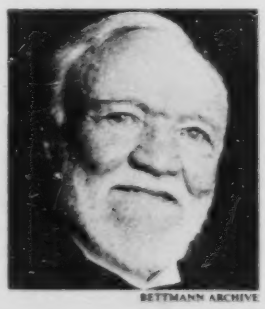
To do that, Governor Kean, a Republican who is chairman of the E.C.S. this year, proposed that the commission prepare a major report on the status of undergraduate education and state efforts to improve its quality.

An interim report is scheduled for January to spur action in next year's legislative sessions, he said.

Governor Kean appointed a 20-member "working party" to supervise the effort. The group, comprising governors, state legislators, college presidents, and state higher-education officials, will hold its first meeting in early fall, according to Richard P. Mills, Governor Kean's special assistant for education.

In addition to the E.C.S. effort, the Southern Regional Education Board recently issued two reports, one on under-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1



BETTMANN ARCHIVE

Andrew Carnegie's 'Gospel of Wealth'

Andrew Carnegie is considered by many to be the father of the modern philanthropic foundation. After making a fortune in the steel business, he spent the latter part of his life giving away most of his money. This year, the 150th anniversary of Carnegie's birth, the organizations he founded are getting together to ponder their role in society. Story on Page 10.

Liberal-Arts Colleges Rank High in Production of Ph.D.'s

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Liberal-arts colleges dominate the list of institutions with the highest percentage of graduates who go on to earn Ph.D.'s, according to a report by the Great Lakes Colleges Association.

The study is based on a comparison of the number of bachelor's degree recipients who earned Ph.D.'s between 1951 and 1980 with the total number of bachelor's degrees awarded between 1946 and 1976 at each of 1,500 institutions.

By that measure, Harvey Mudd College is the leading institution, with nearly 41 per cent of its graduates earning Ph.D.'s.

The University of California at Berkeley had the largest number of graduates who earned Ph.D.'s between 1951 and 1980, but those 8,801 students accounted for only 6 per cent of the university's bachelor's degree recipients, the report said. The figures cover only Ph.D.'s, and omit other types of doctorates. The category "All Fields" includes education, humanities, professional fields, and sciences (including social sciences).

"An Analysis of Leading Undergraduate Sources of Ph.D.'s, Adjusted for Institutional Size," was prepared by Carol H. Fuller, a researcher at the association.

The report includes rankings of productivity in the empirical, life, and social sciences, as well as the top 50 institutions in terms of numbers of graduates who earn Ph.D.'s.

The report is available free of charge from the Great Lakes Colleges Association, 220 Collingwood, Suite 240, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103.

Humanities

	Number of Ph.D.'s	Per cent of graduates
1. Bryn Mawr C	282	5.7%
2. Haverford C	196	5.4%
3. Swarthmore C	350	5.2%
4. Oberlin C	666	5.1%
5. Saint John's C (Md.)	55	4.9%
6. Amherst C	363	4.5%
7. Reed C	154	4.0%
8. Peabody Inst	34	3.9%
8. Radcliffe C	357	3.9%
10. Juilliard Sch	96	3.6%
10. Wesleyan C	255	3.5%
12. Barnard C	426	3.5%
12. Carleton C	253	3.5%
14. Brandeis U	218	3.3%
14. Hamilton C	181	3.3%
14. New C of the U of South Florida	13	3.3%
14. Wellesley C	390	3.3%
18. U of Chicago	781	3.2%
18. Princeton U	741	3.2%
20. Eckerd C	33	3.1%
21. Williams C	255	3.0%
22. Davidson C	179	2.9%
22. New Sch for Social Research	30	2.9%
22. Pomona C	224	2.9%
25. U of the South	117	2.8%
26. Grinnell C	168	2.7%
26. Kenyon C	120	2.7%
26. Vassar C	284	2.7%
26. Wabash C	105	2.7%
26. Yale U	1,085	2.7%
31. Harvard U	1,551	2.5%
31. Smith C	389	2.5%
33. Agnes Scott C	89	2.4%
33. Bowdoin C	152	2.4%
33. U of Dallas	30	2.4%
36. C of Wooster	190	2.3%
37. Bard C	44	2.1%
37. Sarah Lawrence C	76	2.1%
37. Wheaton C (Ill.)	264	2.1%
40. U of Cal at Santa Cruz	59	2.0%
40. Mount Holyoke C	203	2.0%
40. U of Rochester	483	2.0%
43. Dartmouth C	437	1.9%
43. Middlebury C	181	1.9%
43. Rice U	229	1.9%
46. Birmingham-Southern C	100	1.8%
46. Hendrix C	66	1.8%
46. Rhodes C	77	1.8%
46. Trinity C (Conn.)	137	1.8%
46. Yeshiva U	137	1.8%

Sciences

	Number of Ph.D.'s	Per cent of graduates
1. California Inst of Tech	1,781	39.2%
2. Harvey Mudd C	247	39.1%
3. Reed C	766	20.0%
4. Mass Inst of Tech	5,141	19.8%
5. Swarthmore C	975	14.4%
6. Cooper Union	586	13.4%
7. U of Cal San Diego	325	12.6%
8. New C of the U of South Florida	46	12.2%
9. Haverford C	415	11.4%
10. Webb Inst of Naval Arch	47	11.2%
11. U of Chicago	2,592	10.6%
12. Oberlin C	1,347	10.3%
13. Rice U	1,192	10.0%
14. U of Cal at Irvine	253	9.5%
15. Pomona C	713	9.2%
16. Brandeis U	578	8.7%
16. U of Cal at Riverside	709	8.7%
16. Carleton C	631	8.7%
19. Rensselaer Poly Inst	1,819	8.5%
20. Wabash C	324	8.4%
21. Amherst C	642	7.9%
22. Antioch U	620	7.8%
23. Poly Inst of New York	935	7.6%
23. Princeton U	1,765	7.6%
25. Grinnell C	450	7.3%
26. Eckerd C	77	7.2%
26. Wesleyan C	511	7.2%
28. Carnegie-Mellon U	1,422	7.0%
28. Cornell U	4,213	7.0%
28. NM Inst of Mining	111	7.0%
31. Johns Hopkins U	1,207	6.9%
32. Kalamazoo C	307	6.7%
33. U of Cal at Santa Cruz	192	6.5%
34. City C of City U of New York	4,990	6.2%
34. St U of NY Stony Brook	597	6.2%
34. Wooster C	517	6.2%
37. Phila C of Pharmacy	252	6.0%
37. Williams C	507	6.0%
39. Earlham C	308	5.9%
39. Franklin & Marshall C	554	5.9%
41. Brown U	1,368	5.8%
42. Harvard U	3,527	5.7%
43. Bryn Mawr C	276	5.6%
43. New Sch for Social Research	57	5.6%
43. Stevens Inst	359	5.6%
43. Worcester Poly Inst	400	5.6%
47. Bowdoin C	345	5.3%
47. Illinois Inst of Tech	904	5.3%
47. U of Rochester	1,288	5.3%
47. Union C (N.Y.)	621	5.3%

All Fields

	Number of Ph.D.'s	Per cent of graduates
1. Harvey Mudd C	257	40.7%
2. California Inst of Tech	1,818	40.0%
3. Reed C	968	25.3%
4. Mass Inst of Tech	5,436	20.9%
4. Swarthmore C	1,418	20.9%
6. Haverford C	683	18.8%
7. Oberlin C	2,321	17.8%
8. New C of the U of South Florida	63	16.1%
9. U of Chicago	3,805	15.6%
10. U of Cal at San Diego	362	14.1%
11. Amherst C	1,118	13.7%
11. Carleton C	993	13.7%
11. Cooper Union	602	13.7%
11. Pomona C	1,066	13.7%
15. Brandeis U	893	13.5%
16. Wabash C	501	12.9%
17. Rice U	1,501	12.4%
17. Webb Inst of Naval Arch	52	12.4%
17. Wesleyan C	877	12.4%
20. Bryn Mawr C	593	12.0%
21. Princeton U	2,713	11.7%
22. Grinnell C	706	11.4%
23. U of Cal at Irvine	299	11.3%
24. Eckerd C	119	11.2%
25. Antioch U	875	11.0%
25. U of Cal at Riverside	897	11.0%
27. Saint John's C (Md.)	117	10.4%
27. C of Wooster	866	10.4%
29. Radcliffe C	923	10.2%
30. Davidson C	599	9.9%
31. Williams C	835	9.8%
32. New Sch for Social Research	99	9.7%
33. Barnard C	1,163	9.5%
34. Hamilton C	507	9.4%
35. Kalamazoo C	427	9.3%
36. Earlham C	476	9.1%
37. Harvard U	5,554	9.0%
37. Rensselaer Poly Inst	1,929	9.0%
39. Bowdoin C	578	8.8%
39. U of Cal at Santa Cruz	262	8.8%
39. Cornell U	5,329	8.8%
42. Johns Hopkins U	1,524	8.7%
43. City C of the City U of New York	6,893	8.6%
44. Rochester Inst of Tech	2,056	8.4%
44. Wellesley C	1,002	8.4%
44. Yale U	3,407	8.4%
47. Brown U	1,977	8.3%
47. Carnegie-Mellon U	1,676	8.3%
49. Occidental C	780	8.2%
50. Kenyon C	348	7.9%

handful more job offers than last year" and that salary offers to social-science majors rose by 6.4 per cent, to an average of $18,540.

Mass. Court Upholds Ban on Chemical Weapons

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has upheld the city of Cambridge's ban on testing, storage, and disposal of chemical weapons. The court voted, 4 to 1, to reject a challenge to the ban brought by Arthur D. Little, Inc., which had conducted tests on chemical-warfare agents under a Defense Department contract.

The court said the city's ban did not place a burden on the Defense Department, which, it added, "was free to conduct its research elsewhere."

In the majority opinion, Chief Justice Edward Hennessey said, "Nothing in the record suggests that the densely populated city of Cambridge is somehow uniquely suited to research on chemical warfare agents. Banning research on these chemicals within the city hardly requires the abandonment of the D.O.D.'s chemical warfare program."

Foreclosure Suit Filed Against Hispanic College

The federal government has filed a foreclosure suit against Colegio Cesar Chavez, an Oregon Hispanic college that closed two years ago. The government is seeking to sell college property to collect unpaid debts.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Portland, says the college failed to make a $20,000 mortgage payment due the Department of Housing and Urban Development last October.

Colegio Cesar Chavez opened in 1973. It lost its accreditation and federal financial assistance in 1981, and closed two years later.

The government is seeking almost $200,000, including mortgage payments, interest, and money spent to secure the facility after the college closed.

2 'Coaching' Companies Sued for Violating ETS Copyrights

TRENTON, N.J.

The Educational Testing Service last week sued two test-coaching companies and their owners for allegedly violating E.T.S. copyrights on editions of the Scholastic Aptitude Test and achievement tests in mathematics and English composition.

The two companies were Princeton Review, Inc., owned by John Katzman, and Pre-Test Review, Inc., owned by Robert C. Scheller. Mr. Katzman's Princeton Review received attention this year when its test-preparation techniques were discussed at length in *None of the Above: Behind the Myth of Scholastic Aptitude*, a book by David Owen.

In its lawsuit, the testing service charged that Mr. Katzman and Mr. Scheller had distributed to those enrolled in their courses sets of "facsimile" S.A.T.'s that included questions still used in regular administrations of the test. E.T.S. collects test forms after each examination so that the questions cannot be circulated to other students.

E.T.S. charged that the two men had prepared their facsimiles from an improperly obtained test booklet and by taking tests themselves to memorize questions.

U.S. District Judge Maryann Trump Barry last week issued a temporary restraining order that prohibits both defendants from copying additional test questions and from distributing questions to their students. It also forbids them to destroy either coaching materials or lists of students who have taken their courses.

Notes on . . .

Alcohol

Many college programs on alcohol stress education and "awareness" to prevent or reduce the incidence of alcohol-related problems.

But a growing minority of colleges are also beginning to employ "secondary prevention" methods aimed at reducing potentially chronic problems through early recognition and treatment, according to Peter D. Claydon, director of the alcohol and drug-awareness program at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Mr. Claydon suggests that secondary-prevention efforts be aimed at students who are at a greater than normal risk of developing substance-abuse problems: children of alcoholics, members of fraternities, and athletes, among others.

Without such efforts, he says, many of those students receive help only when their problems worsen to the point that they require treatment for physical illnesses or psychiatric problems resulting from the effects of alcohol or other drugs.

▪

Students with at least one alcoholic parent are of special concern, according to Mr. Claydon and others, because there are so many of them—conservatively, 20 per cent—and because they are more likely than other students to develop problems with alcohol or other drugs or to experience a wide range of other psychological problems, including eating disorders and chronic depression.

Often, when one parent is an alcoholic, "parenting, the instructive or nurturing role, is missing," says Carlene Riccelli, coordinator of alcohol education at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. "So the course the child is most likely to take is one of survival—taking care of themselves and often the parent, too, living from crisis to crisis."

In most cases, Ms. Riccelli says, the child fails to learn basic skills others take for granted—everything from simple social skills to complex decision-making.

Many children of alcoholics experience strong feelings of guilt, "as if they caused their parents' drinking," Ms. Riccelli says. "Their self-esteem is generally quite low, in contrast to the fact that many are high achievers.

"They have a fear of intimacy and of abandonment and a lot of anger that has not been expressed or has been expressed inappropriately."

▪

College is an "ideal time" to work with children of alcoholics, Ms. Riccelli says, because students are making the transition from adolescent to adult, and many are realizing for the first time that a problem exists.

She has developed two programs aimed at children of alcoholics. A one-time workshop held just before major holidays helps students focus on their feelings and offers practical ways of dealing with an alcoholic parent over what is usually an especially difficult period, Ms. Riccelli says.

An eight-week program combines education and group therapy. Students may then choose to move on to individual therapy or seek additional group support provided by organizations such as Al-Anon.

—ZOË INGALLS

C 2175-1

A 6-Month Index to The Chronicle Begins on Page 67

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education

ISSN 0009-5982

August 14, 1985 • $1.75
Volume XXX, Number 24

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The next issue of The Chronicle, dated September 4, will be mailed on August 30.

Two youth groups associated with the Democratic Party are concerned that national officers are not supporting students and other young people. Story on Page 2.

Biologists have given too little thought to the consequences of recombinant-DNA research, said scholars at the 17th International Congress of History of Science. Story on Page 5.

A federal report charging abuse of student-aid programs at proprietary trade schools is inaccurate, school officials told Congress. Story on Page 19.

The budget plan approved by Congress would trim money from the federal Guaranteed Student Loan program. Story on Page 19.

William J. Bennett, the Secretary of Education, says he has not given up the fight for significant cutbacks in federal aid to students. Story on Page 19.

The Wye Faculty Seminar—a "summer camp for brains"—brings academics together with representatives of business, government, and the media. Story on Page 25.

Students at the predominantly black medical college of the University of Natal burned an effigy of South African President Pieter W. Botha. Story on Page 27.

Israeli authorities closed An-Najah University, an Arab institution on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. Story on Page 27.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Bulletin Board	37-66
Calendar of Events	33-35
Computers	24
Deadlines	35-36
Deaths	33
Gazette	32
Grants	33
International News	27-30
Letters & Opinion	31
Personal & Professional	25-26
Scholarship	5-8
Washington News	19-23

GROWING PUBLIC CONCERN

Students' Costs Will Rise 7 Pct., Nearly Twice the Inflation Rate

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The cost of going to college is rising at nearly twice the estimated rate of inflation, the College Board reported this week.

Previewing costs for 1985-86, the board said that:

► At public four-year colleges and universities, tuition and fees will average $1,242—up 9 per cent over 1984-85.

► At private four-year institutions, they will average $5,418—up 8 per cent.

► At public two-year colleges, they will average $659—up 7 per cent.

► At private two-year colleges, they will average $3,719—up 8 per cent.

The board's report came as public concern about college costs was growing.

At public colleges and universities, tuition policies have been the subject of heated debate in recent months. Lawmakers, college officials, and students in many states have wrangled over what share of costs should be paid by students and what share by taxpayers.

Representatives of many private institutions, acknowledging that the public is growing skeptical of continued tuition hikes in the light of slowed inflation, are preparing to document more thoroughly their need for increased revenue.

A list of tuition charges for 1985-86 at 2,600 institutions begins on Page 13.

The College Board reported that the average total cost of attending college, including tuition, room and board, books, personal expenses, and transportation, will rise 7 per cent in 1985-86. Last year total costs rose 6 per cent after three years of double-digit increases.

In the 12 months ending in June the Consumer Price Index rose 3.7 per cent. Economists estimate that it will go up about 4 per cent in the next year.

Campus administrators are concerned

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

What Colleges Are Charging for Tuition This Year

4-year public institutions

Less than $500	0.9%
$500–$999	32.6%
$1,000–$1,499	44.6%
$1,500–$2,499	20.2%
$2,500 and over	1.5%

4-year private institutions

Less than $2,500	6.0%
$2,500–$4,999	38.3%
$5,000–$7,499	40.1%
$7,500–$9,999	11.7%
$10,000 and over	3.7%

Note: Figures do not total 100 per cent because institutions with no tuition charges have been excluded. Dollar amounts do not include room and board.

SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD

Pay Loans or Lose Tax Refunds, U.S. Warns Defaulters

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

The Education Department this month will warn former students who have defaulted on their student loans that the Internal Revenue Service will withhold their income-tax refunds unless they begin settling up within 60 days.

Nearly a million people who have taken out Guaranteed Student Loans and National Direct Student Loans will be affected.

The names of defaulters who do not arrange to begin repaying their debts within two months will be turned over to the I.R.S., which has been authorized by Congress to tap the tax refunds of loan defaulters for up to the total amount that is outstanding.

"This is a major step which should show loan defaulters that we are dead serious

Continued on Page 21, Column 2

Public Colleges Show Big Gains in State Funds

Quest for economic growth prompts legislatures to act

By SCOTT JASCHIK

In many state legislatures, this has been a happy year for public colleges and universities.

Several industrial states, which had cut or held down appropriations during the recent economic recession, this year provided generous increases, often tied closely to industrial-development plans. In some farm-belt and oil-producing states, however, budgets continued to be tight.

Although some states' appropriations are still incomplete, the trend toward increased funds for colleges and universities is evident from preliminary budget figures and from interviews with higher-education and political leaders in a number of states.

New Jersey, for instance—like many states in the industrial Northeast and Midwest—is substantially increasing its funds for higher education in an effort to boost its economy by attracting high-technology industries. "The public sees high tech as the wave of the future," said Joseph V. Doria, Jr., a Democrat who chairs the Higher Education and Regulated Professions Committee in the General Assembly.

'A Very Good Year'

Gov. Thomas H. Kean and the legislature's Joint Appropriations Committee have agreed on a higher-education budget of about $767-million for 1985-86. The 1984-85 figure was $753-million.

A separate section of the budget included more than $24-million for new science and technology programs at public institutions. Governor Kean, a Republican, is expected to approve at least part of an additional $32-million provided for colleges and universities in the legislature's supplemental-budget bill.

"We consider this to be a very good

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Heavy New Tax Burden Due to Hit Foreigners Teaching at U.S. Institutions

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

Foreigners who work as teaching assistants or faculty members at U.S. colleges and universities apparently face dramatic increases in the taxes they will owe to the United States government for 1985.

The full extent of their liability will not be known until the Internal Revenue Service publishes specific regulations, but some foreign-student advisers are afraid the effects of changes in tax law could be devastating for the foreign teaching assistants and scholars.

The changes were incorporated in the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 and took effect on January 1. Because the I.R.S. has not yet issued specific regulations, many foreigners and campus administrators are confused about how they should proceed this fall.

'An Absolute Zoo'

"It's an absolute zoo," said one association official in Washington. "There is no way we can intelligently counsel foreign students or scholars as to what they should ask the payroll office to withhold from their pay."

Part of the Deficit Reduction Act mandated changes in the tax status of foreign nationals who work in the United States. The changes are complicated, but, in effect, they require that foreign students and scholars in the United States be treated as non-residents for tax purposes. That means they can no longer claim deductions for members of their families or enjoy some of the other tax breaks allowed to American citizens.

Until this year, most "non-immigrant foreigners"—whether students, scholars, or businessmen—could decide for themselves whether they wished to be treated as residents or non-residents. Those whose only source of income was in the United States, including most foreigners working on campuses, have usually asked

Continued on Page 30, Column 1